

MITH and SON
JUST RECEIVED,
HEL, from IRELAND, 5 boxes
well laid in
H LINEN,
PORK in hhds. and bls. a
few hhds.
OAT MEAL,
READ HOSE, which they
sell low for Cash.

Turnpike Company.
ders are called upon to make
Ten per cent. upon each share
of the subscribers having
king their payments, renders
nt necessary—measures will be
to compel those who are now
up their balances. Payments
the subscriber, at this place,
to receive the same.
President and Directors.
Hartthorne, Treasurer.
Mo. 3d.

ant's Attend!
riber will sell, on low
ments, a LOT of GROUND
Tobacco, on which there are a
e and kitchen, a large two story
convenient granary and stable
Randa for the retail wet and
If not sold by the 15th of
ill be exposed to public sale on
hn E. Ford will contract for
y, on application, at any time
y of sale. An indisputable title

John M'Clenachan.
ct. 20.

Dollars Reward.
was Stolen from the sub-
near the Thorough Fair Mill,
the 12th inst. a bright boy
high, with a small blaze in her
white, long hair in her mane
ed to be with foal, ten years
he above reward will be given
ief, if he be convicted, or five

John M'Clenachan.
ct. 20.

ck Kemelmmyer,
LIMNER,
forms the public that he has
School next door to Colonel
street,) where he will instruct
Gentlemen in drawing and
Colours and Crayons every day
Saturday. Hours of attend-
dies from twelve to one, and
to 7 o'clock in the forenoon.

He also,
Painting in Oil and Crayons,
ches belonging to the art of
life painting.

Likewise,
lasses and picture frames in the
inner possible.

Dollars Reward.
from the subscriber on the 1st
to woman named

B E C K,
age, pretty lusty, of a yellow-
opped to be secreted by Henry
Ben, who has a numerous ac-
andria, and may have conveyed

up laid negro and delivers her
on Occoquan, Davis's Ford,
) shall receive the above re-
of the county, reasonable ex-
her home. It is suppo-

William Davis.
ct. 10

be Rented,
n of years or forever,
IVE LOTS of FIVE
ACRES

in a mile and an half of the
a, and five from the City of
e situation of the ground in
ood and susceptible of high cul-
alubrious, and the prospect of
of the river Potomac, and the
in the highest degree beautiful

ALSO,
ome situations on the
esburg road.
be made known on applica-

LES ALEXANDER, Jun.
ct. 20

at the Vendue Store,
Copper Still
about 300 Gallons.

T. PATTEN.
d

ED DAILY BY
VOWDEN.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. III.]

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1803.

[No. 372.

Sales by Auction. On SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the
corner of King and Union Streets.
Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raffins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and
ALSO,
A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Kerseys,
Coatings,
Halfbicks,
Fearnought,
Blankets,
Planes,
Negro Cottons,
Worsted and other
Stockings.

Irish Linens,
Calicoes,
Threads,
Chintzes,
Bedticks,
Oznaburgs,
Sewing Silks,
Mullin and Mullin
Handkerchiefs,
India Cottons, &c
&c.
THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.
September 27.

FOR SALE,
Bills of Exchange on London.
Wm. HODGSON.

Public Vendue. On FRIDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
Rum in hogheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap } in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles
Raffins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and trails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.
A L S O .
A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,
Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseys, Duffels,
Planes and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Blacks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silecia do.
Oznaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Mullins and Mullin Hand'ls,
India Mullins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
And sundry other Articles.
P. G. MARSTELLER.
September 27.

MUSCOVADO SUGAR.
THE subscribers have received, per the sch'r
Lebo, and offer for sale on reasonable terms,
5 hhds. } First quality
19 tierces, } Guadeloupe Sugar.
79 bls.
They have also on hand,
20 puncheons 4th proof Jamaica Spirits,
12 do. do. St. Kitts Rum,
Whiskey in tierces and bls.
And a parcel of St. Martins Salt.
J. and T. Vowell.
August 26.

Cotton & Stewart,
Have received a considerable addition to their
former stock of
BOOKS & STATIONARY.
ALSO,
500 pieces of PAPER HANGINGS of the
most modern patterns—now opening and for sale
at their Book Store, Royal Street, Alexandria;
where country merchants and others may be sup-
plied with every article in their line on the most
moderate terms.
August 19.

A Gardner Wanted.
I wish to employ a man who is qualified to
undertake the management and cultivation of a
large Garden and seventy acres of land, in the
neighbourhood of Alexandria.

James Craik.
1aw3w

Sept. 14.

Sept. 5.

For Freight or Charter, To any Port in Europe, (the Baltic and Medi- terranean excepted.)

The Ship ANN,
CHAS. BRADFORD, Master;
burthen 232 tons, just off her first
voyage, in complete order and will
be ready to receive a cargo in a few
days. For terms apply to the master
on board, at King street wharf, or
Thomas Irwin.
The Owners and Consignees of merchan-
dize, on board the above ship, are requested to
make immediate application for the same; such as
do not, may be assured they will be landed and
stored for their accounts.
Sept. 23. d71

For Sale,
THE SLOOP
Diana, a good tight vessel,
carries 3000 bushels, or 600 barrels
flour.

ALSO,
The Schooner Lebo,
burthen Five Hundred barrels. Both
vessels are lying at our wharf, and will
be sold on low terms.
We have received by the sloop Diana,
60 hhds. Guadeloupe clayed Sugars,
of good quality.

And have on hand,
Jamaica Spirits,
Windward Rum,
Muscovado Sugars, first and second qualities,
Pork, Wilkey, &c. &c. all which will be sold
at reasonable prices.
JOHN & THOS. VOWELL.
Sept. 8. d

For FREIGHT, (Coastways)
The Schooner
SEA FLOWER,
ELVY DOUGHTY,
Master;
burthen 500 barrels, now lying at the
upper side of Prince street wharf.
Apply to the master on board, or to
Daniel M'Clean.
Who has for sale,
Peach Brandy of an excellent qua-
lity, soap and candles, mels and prime pork, Phi-
ladelphia hoop and bar iron, nail rods and coal
leather.
August 23. d

For Freight or Charter,
(To any port in the West India or the U.
States)
THE SCH'R
DISPATCH,
JOSHUA PREBBLE, Master,
burthen 750 barrels. She is a fine
staunch vessel, completely found and
ready to receive a cargo immediately.
Apply to the master on board at Gilpin's Wharf,
or to
JOSEPH RIDDLE, & Co.
Sept. 7. d

For Freight or Charter,
The SHIP
Fair American,
Capt. STOVER,
about two years old, burthen 217
tons. Apply to
Janney & Paton.
Who have received and for sale on board said
vessel,
160 tons Plaster of Paris.

For Freight or Charter,
The Schooner RESOLUTION,
Job Simmons, Master;
a complete, staunch vessel, burthen
950 barrels, ready to receive a cargo. Apply to
John G. Ladd,
at his dwelling house on Prince, between Fairfax
and Royal streets.
Sept. 22. d

For Sale,
A handsome FARM,
Three miles from Alexandria, partly lying on the
main road that leads to Colchester, containing
one hundred and twenty five acres, handily
improved, and pleasantly situated; on the pre-
mises are a neat dwelling house, a kitchen ad-
joining, dairy, an excellent well of water, and a
barn 60 feet long, together with a general collec-
tion of choice fruit trees. The situation is a con-
try seat is well adapted for the residence of any
person who may buy it, and will be sold on mode-
rate terms by the proprietors.

THOS. RICHARDS.
d

Sept. 5.

Robert & John Gray,

King street,
Have just received from N. York,
An additional assortment of
BOOKS,
of which the following are a part:
Dr. Lettome's Hints, designed to
promote Benevolence, Temperance and Medical
Science, 3 vols. 8vo. boards.
Federalist, 2 vols. 8vo. calf gilt; the same in
three.
Dobson's Life of Peirarch, do. do.
Public Characters, or Contemporary Biography,
8vo.
Public Characters, for 1802 and 1803, boards.
Adventures of Telemachus, 2 vols. 8vo. calf
gilt.
Thompson's Seasons, with fine plates, calf
gilt.
Lady's Monthly Museum, ornamented with
beautiful engravings of Fashion for every Month
in the Year, 9 vols. 12mo. calf. gilt.
German Theatre, 6 vols. calf, gilt.
Young Gentleman and Lady's Magazine, 2
vols. 8vo.
Lord Kaim's Sketches of the History of Man,
4 vols. 12m.
Thalaba, the Destroyer, a metrical romance, by
Robert Southey, 2 vols. 12m.
Thompson's Pictures of Poetry, 12m.
The Enchanted Plants, fine plates, calf, gilt.
Pleasure and pains of Memory, do. do.
Belles Lettres Repository for 1801, '2 and '3;
fine hot pressed, ornamented with plates.
Gifford's Baviad and Maviad, 12m. boards.
Even's Essays on the action for money had
and received, on the Law of Insurances, and on
the Law of Bills of Exchange and Promissory
Notes, 8vo.

Taylor's Reports, 8vo.
Porcupine's Works, 2 vols. 8vo.
Folio, quarto, octavo and pocket Bibles, gilt &
plain; common Prayer Books, gilt and plain;
Watt's Psalms & Hymns, large and small; do.
bound in Morocco.
Wallace on Diffuses.
Townsend's Guide to Health.
Brown's Elements of Medicine.
John Bell's Anatomy,
And a great number of other articles too nume-
rous to insert in an advertisement.
July 27. d

WILLIAM RAMSAY
HAS OPENED
A Grocery Store in Prince street,
Next door to Dr. Dick's,
Where he intends keeping a general assortment of
genuine articles in that line, and now offers for
sale on moderate terms,
LONDON particular
Madeira, } WINES,
Port in casks and bottles,
Colmenar and Malaga
Old St. Julian and Medoc Claret in cases of 2
dozen each,
White Wine Vinegar,
4th proof Jamaica Rum,
Do. Cogniac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Loaf, lump and Muscovado Sugar,
Sugar House Molasses,
Imperial,
Chulan,
Hylon,
Young Hylon,
Hylon Skin,
Souchong,
Pouchong Souchong,
Padra Souchong,
Peco Souchong,
Bohea

Green Coffee,
Durham and Dixon's Mustard,
Allspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace and Nut-
megs,
Nantz and Bourdeaux Sallad Oil,
Catchup, brandied Fruits and English Pickles,
Olives, Capers and Anchovies,
Prunes, Raffins, and soft shell Almonds,
Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
Do. best Smoking Tobacco,
Martin's best Spanish Segars,
Balket Salt for table use,
Georgia Cotton,
Martimique Noyeau,
Mould and dip'd Candles,
Jersey Cheese of an excellent quality,
Wrapping Paper, brown and blue,
Roll Brimstone, Fig Blue.

To be Rented,
And possession given immediately, the dwelling
HOUSE above said store. It is now in good re-
pair, and well calculated to accommodate a gen-
teel family. Apply as above.
June 27. d

Cash given for clean linen
and cotton rags.

Sept. 14.

Sept. 5.

The Sale

of the property advertised on the 18th of August
last by us, in pursuance of the decree of the dis-
trict court of the district of Columbia, for the
county of Alexandria, at the last June term of the
said court, and in pursuance of the last will and
testament of Lewis Hipkins, deceased, to take
place on this day at the house of Francis Daniel,
at the Little Falls of the Potomac, is unavoid-
ably postponed until Thursday the 10th day of
November next, at which place and on which
day, if fair, if not the next fair day, will positi-
vely be sold by us, at public auction, to the
highest bidder for ready money.

The following Property, viz.
One undivided third part of 207 acres of Land,
in the said district, near the said Little Falls,
upon which are Merchant Mills, with three pair
of French burr mill stones, and every necessary
and convenient machinery for manufacturing flour
to the best advantage; also a brewery and distil-
lery, miller's house, a brewer and distiller's house,
and sundry other improvements. This property
will be shown to any person who may incline to
purchase it, by the said Francis Daniel, at any
time before the sale.

A tract of Land in Fairfax county, about three
miles from the said Little Falls, containing 207
acres, upon which is a dwelling house, in which
Mrs Susan Wren lives, and sundry other improve-
ments; about two thirds of this land are cleared,
and the remainder in wood; it is good farming
land. Mr. William Waters, who lives near it,
will show this land to any person or persons who
may incline to purchase it, at any time previous
to the sale.

Mrs. Susan Wren, who was the widow of the
said Lewis Hipkins, has a right of dower in the
aforesaid property. The sale will commence
at twelve o'clock.

Philip R. Fendall, }
Robert Young, } Ex'ors.
William Waters, }
Sept. 29. d

Valuable Property for Sale.
In pursuance of a Decree of the United
States of the District of Columbia, at the last
term, held for the county of Alexandria, will be
sold at public auction, to the highest bidder,
for ready money, on the 24th inst. on the pre-
mises,
Two unimproved lots,
or parcels of ground subject to a rent of \$13
60 per annum, situate, lying, and being on
the west side of Water street, and south side of
Franklin street, in the town of Alexandria.
The sale to commence at 3 o'clock in the af-
ternoon.

Sam. Craig, }
Eliha Janney, } Com'rs.
P. G. Marsteller, }
Sept. 3. 2aw

The sale of the above property
is postponed to Saturday October 22d,
at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
Sept. 27.

Land for Sale.
I wish to sell from a thousand to twelve hundred
acres of good Farming Land, in the county of
Fairfax, on the waters of Pope's Head and Jon-
nymore runs.

This land will either be sold together or in se-
parate parcels, as may be agreed on. It is well
situated for the disposal of produce, being within
twenty miles of Alexandria, and thirteen of the
Occoquan Mills.

Any person, wishing to purchase, may know
the terms by applying to the subscriber near
Dumfries.

John Gibson.
d6w

Notice.
THE Office of the Marine Insurance Compa-
ny of Alexandria is removed to the house of Jas.
B. Nickolls.

By order of the Board,
J. B. NICKOLLS, Sec'y.
N. B. The hour of meeting of the Board
are the same as usual, and the time of acceptance
is extended to four o'clock.
Insurance Office, Sept. 15. d

For Sale,
A healthy, stout, young Negro Woman—En-
quire of the Printer.

To Let,
THE frame Warehouse on King street, two
doors above Pitt Street, now occupied by Am-
brose Vasse. Possession will be given on the 27th
of this month—apply, in the absence of the
subscriber, to Col. Dennis Ramsey.

R. I. TAYLOR.
August 15. eo

Foreign Intelligence.

By arrivals at Boston.

BOSTON, September 20.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE WHOLE GROUND.

The following paper has been published by the British government, and sent by its direction to every parish in the kingdom. It will inform and admonish Americans, as well as Englishmen; and will well repay the most attentive or repeated perusal.

CIRCULAR.

To the officiating ministers of the several parishes in England and Wales.

IT having been thought necessary, that at this momentous crisis, his majesty's subjects in every part of the kingdom, and of every rank and degree, should be fully apprised of the danger, with which their property and their lives, their liberties, and their religion are threatened, in order that their energy may be called forth, and that, under God's Providence, the safety of the realm may thereby be provided for and its ancient honour maintained; it having been also thought, that the church is the most safe, regular and certain channel of circulation, as well as the best suited to the importance of the subject: It appears advisable to adopt that mode of communication, more especially as, in the execution of the great national purpose, such material aid may be expected from the wisdom and zeal of the clergy. In consequence whereof you will herewith receive certain copies of a printed paper, entitled, "Important considerations for the people of this kingdom." It is requested, that you will be pleased to cause part of them to be deposited in pews, and part to be distributed in the aisles, among the poor on the Sunday following the day on which you shall receive them. They are also enclosed certain copies calculated for posting; one of which is intended to be placed on the church door, and another in some such public part of the parish, as you may deem best fitted for making it known among the parishioners.

IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE PEOPLE OF THIS KINGDOM.

At a moment, when we are entering on a scene deeply interesting, not only to this nation, but to the whole civilized world; at a moment, when we all, without distinction of rank or degree, are called upon to rally round, and to range ourselves beneath the banners of that sovereign, under whose long, mild, and fostering reign, the far greater part of us, capable of bearing arms, have been born and reared up to manhood; at a moment, when we are by his truly royal and paternal example, incited to make every sacrifice and every exertion in a war, the event of which is to decide, whether we are still to enjoy, and bequeath to our children, the possessions, the comforts, the liberties, and the national honors, handed down to us from generation to generation, by our gallant forefathers; or whether we are, at once, to fall from this favored and honorable station, and to become the miserable crouching slaves, the hewers of wood and the drawers of water, of those very Frenchmen, whom the valour of our fleets and armies have taught us to despise; at such a moment, it behoves us calmly and without dismay, to examine our situation, to consider what are the grounds of the awful contest in which we are engaged; what are the wishes, the designs, and the pretensions of our enemies; what would be the consequences, if those enemies were to triumph over us; what are our means, and what ought to be our motives, not only for frustrating their malicious intentions, but for inflicting just and memorable chastisement on their insolent and guilty heads.

The grounds of the war are, by no means, as our enemies pretend, to be sought for in a desire entertained by his majesty to keep the island of Malta, contrary to the treaty of peace, or to leave unfulfilled any other part of his sacred engagements: They are to be sought for in the ambition of the first Consul of France, and in his implacable hatred of Britain, because in the power and valor of Britain alone, he finds a check to the ambition, which aims at nothing short of the conquest of the world. His majesty, ever anxious to procure for his people prosperity and ease, eagerly seized the first opportunity that offered itself for the restoration of peace; but not without remembering, at the same time, that their safety, for which it was his peculiar duty to provide, was not to be sacrificed to any other consideration. This peace he concluded with the most sincere desire, that it might be durable, and the conduct of France would be

such as to authorize him to execute, with scrupulous punctuality, every one of the stipulations of the treaty. But scarcely was that compact concluded, when the first consul, at the very time that his majesty was surrendering to France and Holland, the great and numerous conquests he had made from them during the war, began a new sort of hostility upon the weak and defenceless states on the continent of Europe: Piedmont a country equal to all Scotland, was added to France: Holland, which had at the making of the peace, been reconciled as an independent nation, became, more than ever, the object of French rapacity and despotism, was compelled to furnish ships and stores for French expeditions, and to feed and clothe French armies; the only use of which was to keep her in a state of slavish subjection, and to render her shores an object of serious alarm and real danger to Great Britain; Switzerland was invaded by a French army, which compelled the people of that once free and happy country, to submit to a government framed at Paris, the members of which government were chiefly composed of men, who had betrayed the liberties of their country, and who were nominated by the consul himself. Notwithstanding, however, all these and several other acts of aggression and tyranny, some of which were highly injurious to Great Britain, and were shameful violations of the treaty of peace, still his majesty earnestly endeavored to avoid a recurrence to arms; but the consul, emboldened by our forbearance, and imputing to a dread of his power, that which he ought to have imputed solely to our desire to live at peace, manifested his perfidious intentions, again to take possession of Egypt, whence we had driven him in disgrace; again to open a road to our possessions in India, there to destroy one of the principal sources of our wealth and our greatness.

Not contented with thus preparing for our destruction from without, endeavoring to cut off our intercourse with the rest of the world, shutting as far as he was able, all the ports of other countries against us; gradually destroying our navigation, commerce, and trade; hemming us up in our own island, and exposing our manufacturers, artisans, and laborers, to the danger of starving for want of employment; not contented with the malignant endeavors, and seeming to regard us as already within his grasp, he audaciously interfered in the management of our domestic concerns; required us to violate our laws by banishing those subjects of the French monarch, who had fled hither for shelter from his unjust and tyrannical government; demanded of us the suppression of the liberty of speech and of the press, and in a word, clearly demonstrated his resolution not leave us a moment's tranquility, until we had surrendered our constitution, until we had laid all our liberties at his feet, and until, like the Dutch, the Italians, and the Swiss, we had submitted to be governed by decrees sent us from France.

Besides the motives of ambition, the desire to dominate over, and to trample upon all the rest of mankind, the first consul has a reason, peculiar to himself, for wishing to reduce us to a state of poverty, weakness, submission, and silence; which reason will be at once evident, when we consider the origin of his authority, and the nature of his government. Having succeeded, through a long course of perfidious and bloody deeds, in usurping the throne of his lawful sovereign; having under the name of *Equality*, established in his own person and family, a government the most pompous and expensive, while the people are pining with hunger, and in rags; having, with the word *Liberty*, continually on his lips, erected a despotism the most oppressive, the most capricious, and the most cruel that the Almighty, in his wrath, ever suffered to exist; having, by such means, obtained such an end, he feared, that while there remained upon the earth, and especially within a few leagues of France, a people enjoying, under a mild and legitimate sovereign, all the blessing of freedom; while there remained such a people, so situated, and dreaded and not without reason, that their sentiments and their example would, by degrees, penetrate through his forest of bayonets, his myriads of spies, and would, first or last, shake the foundation of his ill gotten power. He could not, indeed, impute either to our sovereign or to his subjects, any design, much less any attempt, to disturb him in the exercise of his usurped authority. We never have interfered, nor have we ever shown any desire to interfere in the concerns of the consul or his republic; and his majesty, even after all the acts of provocation, all the injuries and insults committed against himself and his people, has now solemnly renewed his declaration, that his object is not to destroy or change any thing in the internal state of other countries, but solely to preserve, in his own dominions, every thing dear to himself and his subjects.

This, however, is not sufficient to satisfy the consul of France; it is not sufficient that we abstain, both by actions and by words, from exciting discontent amongst those who have the misfortune to be subjects to his sway; we must not afford

them an example, we must not remain free, lest they should learn lessons of freedom; we must destroy our ancient and venerable monarchy, lest they should sigh for a lawful and merciful king; we must not be happy, lest they should covet happiness; we must not speak, lest our voice should disturb the peace of Buonaparte; we must not breathe, we must cease to exist, because our existence gives umbrage to a man, who from the walls of Acre, fed, in shame and disgrace, before a handful of Britons.

Such being the grounds of the war, such the wishes and designs, such the preposterous and insolent pretensions of the enemy, it next behoves us to consider, what will be the consequence to ourselves, what will be our wretched lot, if that enemy should succeed in the invasion and subjugation of our country. Of what the French would, in such case, do here, we may form some judgment, from what they have done in all those countries, where the remissness of the government together with the pusillanimity of the people, have given them the predominance. There is no country, into which they have been able to enter, where their footsteps have not been marked with blood; where they have spared either high or low, rich or poor, sex or age; where terror has not been their forerunner, and where desolation and misery have not marched in their rear. In the long and black catalogue of French cruelties towards the people of other countries, those of the first consul, and of the generals and soldiers immediately under his command, first present themselves to our attention. In 1796, Buonaparte, at the head of a numerous French army, invaded Italy, declaring to the people, that he came as their friend and their brother, to deliver them from taxes and slavery, and promising them safety for their persons, security for their property, respect for their laws, and reverence for their religion. They listened, they believed; they threw open their gates, they laid down their arms, they received the Gallic serpent to their bosom, and fatal indeed were the effects of their credulity! His reverence for their religion he displayed by giving up all their places of worship to indiscriminate plunder and by defiling them with every species of sacrilege; his respect for their laws was evinced, not only by the abrogation of those laws, but by the arbitrary enforcement of an unconditional submission to the mandates of himself and his generals; the security which he promised to their property was exhibited in enormous contributions, in the seizure of all the public funds, as well as those of every charitable foundation, not excepting schools, hospitals, or any other resource for the support of the poor, the aged, and the helpless; and, as to the persons of the unfortunate people, he provided for their safety by laying the whole country under the severest military execution, by giving up the towns and villages to fire and sword, and by exposing the inhabitants to be pillaged and murdered by his rapacious and inhuman soldiers, whom he authorized and even ordered to shoot every man that attempted to resist them, whatever might be the crimes in which they were engaged. On his return from Italy, which he left in a state of beggary and irretrievable ruin, he prepared for the invasion of Egypt, a country which was at peace with France, and against the people or the government of which, France had no cause of complaint; but the conquest of this country was necessary in order to open a road to the Indian possessions of Great-Britain.

In pursuit of this object, Buonaparte invaded Egypt, where he repeated his promises to respect religion, property, and persons, and where, the more effectually to disguise his purposes, he issued a proclamation, declaring himself and his army true Mahometans; and boasting of having made war upon the Christians, and destroyed their religion. One of their first deeds after this act of apostacy was to massacre almost all the inhabitants of the populous city of Alexandria. "The people," says one of his generals, betake themselves to their prophet, and fill their mosques—but men and women, old and young, and even babes at the breast, ALL are massacred!" Some time after this sanguinary transaction Buonaparte having made prisoners of three thousand eight hundred Turks, in the fort of Jaffa, and wishing to relieve himself from the trouble and expense of guarding and supporting them, ordered them to be marched to an open place, where part of his army fired on them with musquetry and grape shot, flabbing and cutting to death the few who escaped the fire, while he himself looked on, and rejoiced at the horrid scene. Nor were his cruelties, while in Egypt, confined to those whom he called his enemies; for finding his hospitals at Jaffa crowded with sick soldiers, and desiring to disencumber himself of them, he ordered one of his physicians to destroy them by poison. The physician refused to obey; but an apothecary was found, willing to perpetrate the deed; opium was mixed with their food; and thus five hundred and eighty Frenchmen perished by the order of the general, under whose flag they had fought; by the order of the very man, to whose depotic sway the whole French nation now patiently submits! Let them so submit, but let us not think of such shameful, such degrading submission. Let us recollect, that this impious and ferocious invader was stopped in his career of rapine and blood by a mere handful of Britons; and was finally induced to desert his troops, and to flee from the land he had invaded, at the approach of that almighty British army by which Egypt was delivered from the most odious and most destructive of all its plagues. This it is for us to recollect; and so recollecting, shame and disgrace upon our heads, if we do not resist, if we do not overcome, if we do not chastise this rapacious, this bloody minded tyrant, who has now marked our country

for subjugation, our fields for devastation, our houses for pillage; and who, in the infatuation of his ambition, has held us forth to the world as a meek, a feeble, and cowardly race, destined to grace his triumphal car, and to augment the number of his slaves.

(To be continued.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

By the British Packet from Falmouth, and the ship Black River, from Bristol, we have received London Intelligence to the 12th Aug. of which the following are the principal articles.

The Packet was chased into the Hook yesterday by a French privateer schooner, and the captain held himself in readiness for an engagement; but before the privateer could overtake the Packet, the latter had arrived at the quarantine ground.

LONDON, August 11.

Government has it in contemplation to call upon every foreigner in this country to leave the name, address and occupation at the Alien Office, and to take measures against those who neglect to do so.

Lord St. Vincent has caused the most strict orders to be issued to the commanders of the different ships of war, that any of the crew who may be wounded, or otherwise hurt, so as to render it necessary to send them to the Hospitals, may receive a small ticket, to prevent their being deprived of the benefit of the chest at Chatham.

Several contradictory reports are in circulation relative to the conduct about to be adopted by the northern powers; by one it is confidently asserted that the Emperor of Russia has given the most unequivocal assurance to our government of his friendly disposition to the cause in which we are embarked, and that there is reason to believe that the Russian fleet now cruising in the Baltic will winter in a British port. A second report relative to Russia is, that in consequence of the blockade of the Elbe, the Russian Ambassador in this country had orders to return home, unless the propositions of the Court of Petersburg were accepted, and the Elbe reopened. It is also stated that the First Consul having demanded of the Court of Denmark permission to garrison Holstein with French troops, the Danes and Swedes had determined to declare against France. Neither of the above reports have we been enabled to trace to any respectable authority.

A report prevailed yesterday in the city that the most satisfactory accounts have been received of the determination of the Dutch to seize the first opportunity to free themselves from the tyranny of France, and that we have received every possible encouragement to undertake an expedition to the coast of Holland.

Arrived, British Packet Princess Amelia, Wade, Falmouth; ship Black River, Gallop, Bristol; Flora, Lee, Amsterdam; brig Georgia Packet, Living, Cadiz; Rocco, Gathischal, Jersey.

We are indebted to Captain Hamilton, of the brig Gayoso, for the following extracts from his log book:—Left at Cape Francois, on the 14th instant, brig Fair America of Baltimore, time of sailing uncertain; schr. Hiram, Chase, of Newport, to sail for New York in 3 or 6 days; Citizzen, Muir, to sail for New York in 8 or 9 days; schr. Sophia, of and for Baltimore, to sail 3d inst. schr. Nancy, Jeffries of and for Philadelphia, 4th; Phoebe, of Philadelphia, uncertain; schr. Example, of Charleston, 7 or 8 days; brig Little Sarah, of New York, just arrived; two schooners, names unknown; and an eastern brig Sept. 18th, lat. 33, 29, long. 74, spoke schr. —, of Portland, from Jamaica for Boston, out 30 days. The Cape was closely blockaded by the English squadron under the command of Commodore Bligh, who boarded Capt. H. 3 leagues north of the Cape, treated him with the greatest politeness, and permitted him to proceed after little or no detention. American produce high in the Cape. Government had put every article of provision in requisition, payable one third in produce, and two thirds in bills of exchange on France, drawn by the colonial prefect in favour of the vendor of the goods. Accounts from Port Republican, received 10 or 12 days previous to Capt. H's sailing, mentioned its being in a state of the most deplorable distress, and its evacuation hourly looked for.

The British ship Lapwing, capt. Skeene, with 200 French prisoners taken at St. Pierre, arrived at Halifax from Newfoundland, on the 13th inst. On her passage, captured a schooner under American colours.

The schooner Brothers, Clements, from Boston, arrived at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 5th inst. and the schr. Betsey, Kelly, from do on the 4th.

Arrived since our last. Ship Black River, Gallop, 44 days from Bristol. Left there, ship Bristol Trader, just arrived from this port; ship Sally, and ship Hope, to sail in about 10 days for this port. Sailed in company, ship Fenelope, Stanton, for this port. August 27, lat. 27, long. 30, spoke ship Phoebe, Jackson, from Norfolk for Liverpool, out 20 days; same day, ship Warran, Hammond, of New Bedford, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, out 22 days.

Sept. 3d long. 40, spoke brig Orion, Pryor, from Liverpool, out 25 days. 9th, long. 47, 31, spoke ship Fanny, Braine, out 22 days from Greenock for this port, and kept company with her until the 23d.

British Packet, Princes Amelia, Wade, 43 days from Falmouth, and 5 from Halifax. Coming out from Halifax, saw a vessel standing in, supposed to be the British Packet Townsend, Dodd, from this port; sailed from Halifax, with the Cambrian frigate, and the Lydia sloop of war, on a cruise.

Brig Georgia Packet, Living, Cadiz. Left there, ship Eugene and brig Ann, Dillingham, both from this port. August 28th, long. 22, spoke sloop Henry, from Cape de Verdes. Sept. 19, lat. 50, spoke a brig of and from Es. for Surinam. 24th, lat. 39, 56, ship Enterprize, from this port 4 days.

CAMDEN, (s. c.) An APPARITION!

On or about the 20th of July, I lay meditating before day, I saw the appearance of a young woman Ashley, standing by my bed-side, who departed this life about the 15th of the month last. The apparition said, "Will you go to my father's read and pray with them, and with them, and warn them to meet their God in heaven? to my sister's house and warn her to prepare to meet their God in heaven? And I said I will go. This and voice put me in a strange for ten days; when one day in my Smith shop, about midday, a voice said to me, "I am afraid not to go to my father's house." I then turned to go out, when I heard the voice say, "And will you go?" I then returned, I heard the voice say, "I am satisfied." The apparition was in a robe of white, of a stature.

South Carolina, Kershaw. Personally appeared, Wm. being duly sworn, says on foregoing declaration is certain Sworn to and signed, this 8th day, 1803.

WILLIAM Before me, JOHN NIXON.

NORFOLK, September. The British ship Lane, capt. V. tol, with dry goods and salt, is 9 Points.

Arrivals from Virginia. The Hero, Cole, at Cowes; R. at Falmouth; Juliana, Clark, at L. pio, Houston, at do. Henry, Jack Vengeance, —, at Liffon; at Oporto.

The Gosport, Chamberlain, left the 5th August for this port. T. Crois, for City Point, passed G. ult.

Arrived in Hampton Roads, Hole, the ship Atlantic, capt. from Liverpool. Sailed in company Planter, Bouff, for City Point, with her on the 15th inst. in lat. Aug. 27, in lat. 43, long. 50. Amiable, Rinkert, of and for Philadelphia, from Gibraltar; also the Hugh, from Embden, bound to Boston. lat. 42, long. 55, spoke the Bruce, 37 days from Liverpool 6 Sept. 17, in lat. 36, long. 68, from Norfolk, 11 days out, Louphia, bound to Barbadoes, 3 days.

BENNETT and V. Have imported in the ship Ann, FALL GOOD which will be immediately opened Sale on the usual terms Sept. 27.

FOR SALE. A handsome PIANO FORTE Apply to BELL Sept. 27.

FLAX SEED The highest price given for A. Smith (a 5 d)

Lost at the late F. A fire Bucket painted red and in Fire Society, Wm. Ladd, 17 will return it to the subscriber rewarded. Sept. 27.

Fresh Fruit. The subscriber has for sale at his Street, between King & Cambridge, Lemons, On WITH OTHER FRUITS, NUTS, & THOMAS Sept. 14.

Notice. DURING my absence from the Virgin is empowered to transact Benjamin Sh Sept. 19.

our fields for devastation, and who, in the midst of the war, has held us forth to the world as a cowardly race, and to augment the national car, and to augment the national car, and to augment the national car.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27. The ship Packet from Falmouth, and the ship Packet from Bristol, both just arrived from this port. August 28th, in lat. 44, 31, long. 22, spoke sloop Henry, from Nantucket, for Cape de Verdes. Sept. 19, lat. 37 38, long. 50, spoke a brig of and from East Greenwich, for Surinam. 24th, lat. 39, 56, long. 73 spoke ship Enterprize, from this port for Cork, out 2 days.

CAMDEN, (s. c.) August 1. APPARITION!!! On or about the 20th of June last, as I lay meditating before day, I saw plainly the appearance of a young woman, by name Ashley, standing by my bed-side. Tabitha departed this life about the 15th of February last. The apparition said to me, "Will you go to my father's house, and read and pray with them, pray mightily with them, and warn them to prepare to meet their God in heaven? And also, go to my sister's house and warn them also to prepare to meet their God in heaven!" And I said I will go. This alarming sight and voice put me in a strange amazement for ten days; when one day as I was alone in my Smith shop, about mid-day, I heard a voice say to me, "I am afraid you will not go to my father's house." I then turned to see who it was, but saw no one. I then turned to go out, when the voice said, "And will you go?" I then spoke and said, "If the Lord will enable me I will go, and perform as far as the Lord enable me." The voice replied "Do as soon as you can make it convenient." Accordingly I went and performed my message, and again on my return, I heard the voice say to me, "Now I am satisfied." The apparition was dressed in a robe of white, of a strange description.

LONDON, August 11. has it in contemplation to call upon the government in this country to leave its occupation at the Alien Office, and to ensure against those who neglect to secure the most strict attention to the commanders of the different regiments, so as to render them to the Hospitals, may be to prevent their being deposited in the chest at Chatham.

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Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

HEALTH-OFFICE,

SEPTEMBER 30.

The Committee of Health report, two deaths for 24 hours ending this morning at 10 o'clock.

They acknowledge with gratitude, the receipt of 100 dollars from a gentleman, who has requested that his name may not be published, and 30 dollars from another, also, ten dollars from Mr. G. W. Craik.

ANDREW JAMIESON, Chairman.

"THE dreadful Note of preparation" in Europe seems to have created a panic in our home political discussions; and the columns which were devoted to mangling and cutting up federal men and measures are now employed in belittling upon the enemies of Bonaparte the honor of democratic investiture, and in invoking the blessings of Heaven upon England by embalmment with their execrations. The Genet machines, which were clogged by Washington, and laid up in the time of Adams are now drawn forth, and their wheels begin to be set in motion. Already they creak a little—they move but slowly as yet; but we hear them working, and can venture to assure the public that they may soon expect, what between the assiduity and industry of our Cis-Atlantic jacobins, and the efficacy of some excellent oil, whereof much has and more will be imported from France, to see them very soon as industriously and actively at work as ever—yea, we hope until their axles take fire and burn them all up.

That domestic malice and animosity should give way to foreign concerns, would be a novelty in human affairs, if it could not be accounted for: the nearer to home, the nearer the grudge; the enmities and the vengeance of civil discord are many degrees more horrible and more implacable than those of foreign warfare. To turn off therefore from the massacre of federalists to that of England, would appear odd to all but those who are in the secret. As for those who are not in the secret, let them remain so, and wonder.

One would think from the way things are managed that America was in the political hemisphere one of those little miserable planets called satellites, and that is revolved round those enormous ones England and France, that though the moves in a circle of her own it is still a circumscribed one round those planets whose motions she is still obliged to follow through their vast orbits, whether their track lies through burning heat or freezing cold. So indeed, there are some ingenious discoverers who would make us believe—But their theories are in our opinions false. They want proof—they want the test of experiment and we hope they ever will want it.

This politico-astronomical discovery was first made at the beginning of the French revolution by an eminent star gazing philosopher who from his French observatory at Monticello endeavored to alarm the people of this country with a most portentous appearance which by turning his telescope purposely the wrong way, he perceived in the political hemisphere. The brightest constellation that gives glory and lustre to our share of the canopy—The Washington Sidus, he imagined or pretended to imagine that he saw moving out of its orb and falling into that of the Georgian Sidus some years since discovered by a philosopher of a different mould named HERSCHELL. The supposed discovery created much noise—but no alarm. None believed it: but some pretended to believe it. The almanac makers had something new to put in their almanacs, the political astrologers were supplied with new means of prediction, from associations, conjunctions, conjectures and things before then unheard of and unknown, and of alarming the multitude with prognostications of portentous phenomena: and a general alarm every one knows is the finest time that can be thought of for every kind of imposture, whether it be picking peoples pockets, bereaving them on their fences, or plundering them of their political rights.

The fallacy of the pretended discovery was soon perceived; but some remnants of error and fatuity attending it still lie asleep in the cobwebbed cavities of certain empty heads; and these supply our aforesaid political astrologers and almanac makers with the means of filling up the gaps in their hollow productions. To speak plainly. A conspiracy with England is still the cry. And, in short, America is held in so very humiliated a state that according to those gentlemen she is no thing, but with reference to England or France. The base, knavish aristocracy of Ireland never made a more false and infamous trade of their war whoop, of Popery, Whiteboy, French invasion, & Pretender, though all within sight of their shores of they existed at all, than our benevolent, candid democrats do of England and English connections though at the distance of 3000 miles, and though they know that they might with equal truth speak of Persian, Arabic, or Chinese connections, or assert that the federal party were in league with the Cham of the Kalmucks.

This mode of dispatching the decision of political controversies in America, by a reference to European politics, is something like the notion of Sam Foote, in his Play of the Lame Lover where in a mock trial he attempts to ridicule the law; and makes the fate of a borough to depend in the first instance on that of the estate, and the fate of that again upon the taking away of a cherry tree in the night. In the latter case the right of a member of the British Parliament to his seat in the

House of Commons, and to an immense estate, is to be decided by the particular time of night and mode of stealing away a cherry tree from the premises. And in the former the rights of the Federal members to their seats in Congress, and to the people's affections, are to rest upon the manoeuvres of a British letter of marque, or the mode in which an English ship of war hails an American coaster; perhaps even upon the length of the speaking trumpet with which she was hailed, or the colour of the paint with which it was varnished.

Those things do well enough to give point to a satire, to embellish a comic scene, or to exasperate an audience with strange and whimsical combinations; for it is by their being contradictory that such combinations produce mirth. But they are a little too ridiculous to be mixed with serious concerns. If such mummery is presented to the people it ought to be rejected with scorn.

(Courier.)

The cause of the fury of Bonaparte at Boulogne when he cashiered the commandant, is thus related:

(London paper.)

"Two of our frigates, which were cruising off Boulogne, seeing an unusual bustle on the ramparts, concluded that Bonaparte was there, and fired two or three guns as a bravado. The shot went over the works, and fell into the town. This put the First Consul into a prodigious rage, and a tremendous discharge was kept up for some time from all the batteries. The balls, however, fell short of the frigates, which continued tranquil spectators of the confusion they had occasioned. When the little great man observed this, he burst into a paroxysm of fury, tore the epaulets with his own hand from the shoulders of the commanding officer, dashed them on the ground, and stamped and danced upon them like a mad man! He then broke the officer on the spot, and retired with a volley of threats and execrations, which his passion rendered unintelligible."

What the patriotic virtuous Cato of Rome said of the Roman people, may be said of all multitudes with equal truth. "The people," said he are like sheep: it is easier to drive a whole flock than a single one." We doubt whether there is a single individual in the United States, provided he were possessed of sense and honesty, who would have condescended to be cajoled by the rank nonsense and abominable wickedness of democracy and demagogues. But we see that whole flocks of them can.

(Courier.)

Method of preserving fruit of different kinds, in a fresh state above twelve months; for which a premium of ten guineas was given by the Dublin Society, to Signior Ignacio Buen-seña.

It is necessary to pull the fruit two or three days before you begin the process.

Take care not to bruise the fruit, and to pull them before they be quite ripe.

Spread them on a little clean straw to dry them. This is the best done on a floor, leaving the windows open to admit fresh air, so that all the moisture on the skin of the fruit may be perfectly dried away.

Pears and apples take three days; strawberries only twenty four hours. Take the largest and finest fruit. Choose a common earthen jar, with a stopper of the same, which will fit close. There must not be more than a pound (of strawberries) in each jar.

The pears and apples, when sorted and dried, must be wrapped paper. Twist it closely about the fruit. Then lay clean straw at the bottom, and a layer of fruit; then a layer of straw; and so on, till your vessel be full; but you must not put more than a dozen in a jar; if more, their weight will bruise those at the bottom.

Peaches and apricots are best stored up, wrapped each in soft paper, between the fruit, and also the layers. Grapes must be stored in the jar, with fine shred paper, which will keep one from touching the other as much as possible. Five or six bunches are the most that should be put into one jar; if they are not so many; for it is to be understood, that whenever you open a jar, you must use that day, all the fruit that is in it.

Strawberries, as well as peaches, should have fine shred paper under, and between them, in the place of the straw, which is only to be used for apples and pears. But in the strawberries and the paper layer by layer. When the jar is full put on the stopper, and have it well luted round, so as perfectly to keep out the air. A composition of resin, or grafting wax, is best; let none of it get within the jar, which is to be placed in a temperate cellar. Be sure to finish your process in the last quarter of the moon.

Do not press the fruit; as any juice running out, would spoil all below.

Bonaparte wears a plain jacket upon his tour along the coast, well knowing that it will be well trimmed when he ventures to cross the channel. (London paper.)

A Seaman once coming before the committee of shipping of the East-India Company in Leaden-hall-street, to be examined for some office on board one of the Company's ships, was treated with slight and contempt by one of the members, who went so

far as to say that he doubted whether the fellow could box the compass, that is to say, run over regularly all the points of it. Jack sturdily but humorously replied, "I can better than you can, say the Lord's Prayer." All the other members laughed and Jack encouraged offered to lay him five guineas of it. "You can't be off said some." So the insolent gentleman thinking it best to put a good face upon the matter said, "Done with you," and laid down his five guineas too. The honest tar went through his part, and boxed off the compass in high spirits, and with great precision and rapidity.

The member of the committee then followed, and with little trouble went through the Lord's Prayer, having done which he stretched forth his hand to take up the cash. "Avast! avast!" cried Jack, gripping his wrist with the strength of an ox—not so fast neither. "Why," said the other "you have not said the compass better than I did the Lord's Prayer." "Ay, but hold, I'm not half done yet," returned the sailor, and immediately began and said the compass backwards with no less precision and quickness than he had before said it forwards. Having done, "Now say the Lord's Prayer backwards if you can," said he, "and the money is yours." "I can't," said the other. "Then the money is mine," said Jack; and putting it very deliberately into his pocket, advised his antagonist to contend with his equals another time.

(Charleston Courier.)

For Falmouth and a Market.

The new Ship ANN,

Capt. Bradford,

A few hds. of Tobacco will be taken on FREIGHT, to the address of T. Middleton & Co. London, it immediate application is made to the subscribers, who will make the usual advances on it.

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

Who have received, by late arrivals from Liverpool and London, a general assortment of

FALL GOODS,

which will be opened and for sale in a few days. Sept. 30.

Nurse Wanted.

A WET NURSE, with a good breast of milk and good character, will receive generous wages. For further information apply to the Printer. Sept. 30. d6t eo

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received by the Ann from Liverpool and Atlanta, via Baltimore, from London,

FALL GOODS,

which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. Sept. 30. d

Just Received,

to chests Bohez,

8 do. Serchong } TEA

of late importations and excellent quality.

Apply next door below Col. Gilpin's, in King Street, to

John Potts.

Sept. 1. d3t zwa

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 4th inst, a Negro Man by the name of TOM, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; he has a white spot on one side of his head, about the size of a dollar, which he may attempt to conceal; he has a very great impediment in his speech when he attempts to speak.—The above described fellow is about 25 years of age, and is very stout and handsomely made. His clothes cannot well be described, as he lived in Col. Markellers family, who were very liberal to him; he had either one or two watches with him when he left home; he can read and I believe write a little. The above reward will be given to any person who may apprehend and secure the said negro in any jail within the United States, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home. There were two other fellows left town in company with him.

RICHARD HEWITT.

N. B. This fellow has, for many months past, attended at the Vendue-Store. R. H. Sept. 6. zaw 3 +

A Miller Wanted.

A man who is qualified to conduct the business of a Merchant Mill, who can come well recommended for his honesty, sobriety, skill in manufacturing flour, and attention to business, may have a birth, and liberal wages by applying to me.

A man with a small family who would keep house and board himself would be preferred, with such a person I would either stipulate for a certain salary, or interest him in the business by giving him a part of the profits. If he had money he wished to employ in that way he might have an opportunity of doing so, and receive in proportion to his Stock.

JAMES DOUGLASS.

Falls Difficult, Sept. 19, 1803. law 3w

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

